BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF OREGON.

Position and Localities of the Columbia and Willametic Rivers, and the Principal Towns attnated upon them, from their Mouths.

[From the Oregonian Dec. 14]
The Columbia river curers the Pacific Ocean from the east, at 46 deg. 19 min north. Immediately on the north side of the mouth of the river or bay, is a high headland called Cape Disappointment, against which the heavy waves of the ocean, with their white crested tops, have dished for ages past, and will continue to sound their mouraful dirge in the ears of the mariner and adventurer for ages to the ears of the mariner and adventurer for ages

and will continue to sound their mouraful dirge in the ears of the mariner and adventurer for ages to come.

The entrance to the bay is said to be somewhat intricate and difficult, yet like all other difficulties, easily surmounted with a fety, when understood and attempted by those who are qualified to the task. Capt White, the only polot now there, has always been successful in bringing in all veasels with perfect safety, and comparative ease.

Immediately upon rounding Cape Disappointment by the north channel, the bay extends to the northward and westward for a considerable distance, forming a bay, land-locked on the west and north, which is called Baker's bay; on the northwest shore of which is situated Pacific city, which appeared to us to be well located, and possessing advantages of no common character; it already has a spacious hotel and several other substantial buildings, with many improvements, which are progressing rapidly. The anchorage is said to be good; several vessels were lying at anchor in the bay when we passed. The country around presents a most beautiful prospect. The high land is covered with a thrifty growth of valuable timber as far as the eye can reach, with an occasional indentation of valleys of broad extent and rich forcitity, inviting the hand of the artizan and agriculturalist. Far in the distance to the eastward looms up in majestic granderf and sublimity the saw express of the river, while numerous eattle were resurely grazing upon the green esvezed banks.

About its miles from the mouth of the river, while nouth of the river, when nouth of the

the mouth of the river, assed For George, or table size, at which the About six miles from the south bank, we Astoria, a town of cons inited States troops are uildings were apparently he "star spangled bear mbless of "the land of nervered; many of the embless of "the land of the brave," was majest loating in the breeze upon the top of a flag st. by the hands of enlighter liberty pole, planted e side, the steamer

and fired a national sa-in of Cal fornia.

"Astoria;" the post re located here; there what there are, being

on the hands of enlighter One mile above, on the Oregos' dropped her a head the flag of our Unit tute in Lord of the admirable to the house of the admirable of the house of the house of the house of the but few buildings, hew and of modern style. The bay extends sever on either side of which it t a fine appearance. stending to the tops of on either side of which owth of valuable time e highlands in the dis-olumbia river from the veral channels, which fit n, the most beautiful tiver we have everseen the Missuseippi, Ohio, Fit Susquehanna, will far magnificence. The wat tal fountain from the most st. Lawrence and ed either of them in as clear as the crysth woodland, with proneer, who has a d-gree of indomitable perseverance truly in this distant land. Fo fast yielding to be ground hereto-nhabited solely by w produce, by the application of industry, r The Indian rei civilization and American many portions of our republic of a century's age.
The first town of any note above "Astoria" is

"St. Helen's," about sin beautifully situated on the humbia," on high rolls g a nd, with a bountiful at hand to build up a

supply of building material farge and flourishing town. The proprietors are said liberal enterprise, and well up and settling a new cour o be nea of the most Go ahead, gentlethen; we hope your mo-will be more than reali-the farm houses becom-of the country having be-The town of "Milou above St. Helen's, is for Above St. Helen's.

roving, and many to its future impora town, and it country in (e are told that tance. It is well structerounded by the finest agreen, which is fast setting flats or bottom land, was mionally overflows, are of great extent, and for the gracing of imme-aries affording an oppo-quantities of hay. From posed to build a railroad dure abundant grass ocks and herds terior of Oregon. Some : my miles above enters stram, about half a st and most flourishing situated the larg

seven or eight miles, to the plants or prairie com oil and extent, cans or richness of The finder is principally a species of pine called fir, and maker the three quality of thumber, well adapted to all building or our pur oces.

Portland is a tewn of about 1 500 inhabitants.

Portland is a twen or about 1 300 inhabitants, and has sprung into existence within an incredible short space of time. The buildings are mostly new, or good style and taste, which, with their white coats of paint contrasted with the brown and disay appearance of towns generally on the Pacific coast, gives it a most home-like aspect. We have a steam saw moralizedy in operation, and another about being erected, as well as a flouring mill, machine shop, planing mills, &c., which will add much to the importance of the place. The property holders, by their industry and liberality, are manifesting an earnest of the future dealiny of the place. The inhabitants, for intelligence and moral worth, are not surpassed by any town in the States. We have a Methodist church just completel, which combines beauty and convenience with a substantial building of good size; also a Presbuteries church of modera at le and large dimensions, nearly completed. Common schools receive a large share of attention; a spacious achool house has airready been built, which is desire filled with a large number of the

common schools receive a large share of attention; a spacetic school house has already been built, which is daily filled with a large number of the rising generation, whose bodding minds are being trained by teachers competent to the task.

Six finites above Partiand, on the east bank of the river, is located. Mitwank e," which bids fair to compete with her six er towns in enterprise and business. There is good water power, which is considerably improved already, and susceptible of still more improvement. A nue large steamer, designed for the navigation of the rivers, is being built at this place, and is now under a forward siare of completion; we hope to see her in her destined element, and wish her abundant success.

Suit further up, a distance of six miles, stands the beautiful town called Oregon City, the oldest, and, till lately, admitted to be the largest and most business town in Oregon. Port and, authough much yough?, now claims an equality with her; whether she is entitled to it is not in our view material Oregon City is a beautiful town, has one of the finest and most extensive water powers we have seen witnessed, (not excepting Richmond, Va., or Ricchesser, N. Y.). Her finance and country generally. The pavigating of the river are is interrupted by reside, for some two miles distance, at the west. to the interest of the place and country generally. The pavigating of the river acre is interrupted by rapids, for some two miles distance, at the uper end of which is a fall of twenty feet perpendic ear, presenting an impregnable barrier to the fur her progress of vessels, although the river is said to be navigable for over 100 miles above the falls, for medium-sized river steamers.

On the opposite aide of the river is a town of considerable importance, called Lina City, although not as large as Cregon City, it has the tacilities and elements, with proper developments, to become a rival.

mal. miles further up is a town of considerathe trade, and well located, casted Champorg, which is surrounded by a good thriving agricultude, country, and bids fair to become a place of considerable importance.

sal country, and bids fair to become a place of considerable importance.

Salarm comes next in order, which is well located on the rast side of the Williamette, some lifty miles above Portland, containing three or four hundred mannitants. At this place is located a seminity of much importance, which is an 'er the care of the Methodist Micauciary Sonety, and is dising much in the dissemination of learning, or important to the well-being of a new country.

Syracuse, Albany, Marsaville, Chacmani, and several other towns, are in a good healthy condition, well located upon the Williamete and its tributaries, at each of which there is an increasing trade and commerce, worshy the attention of the adventurer and emigrant.

The Williamette valley contains an area of some 200 miles in length, and from 50 to 70 miles in breadth, the whole of which is righ, and well adapted to agricultural proadth, well waters', and

healthy. We hazard nothing in saying, that no country can present greater inducements to settlers than this.

Hillsborough, the county seat of Washington county, is yet a small town, situated eighteen miles west of Portland, in the midst of one of the most beautiful agricultural regions we have ever seen, on what is called Tualatin plains.

Lafayette, the county seat of Yam Hill county, is a large and fleurishing town of about eight hundred inhabitants, having a good water power, and other advantages, which will make it one among the most important towns in the country, in a very short time.

Umpqua City, situated on the Umpqua river, although new, is attracting more than common interest. It is said to be located amid the finest country on the Pacific coast.

Fort Vancouver, situated on the north side of the Columbia river, six miles northeast from Portland, is one of the oldest towns in the Territory, and has considerable trade. It is the present head quarters of the Hudson Bay Company, and a depository of their goods designed for their extensive operations on this side of the Rocky Mountains. There is also a detachment of United States troops stationed there, besides being a county town, and possessing other advantages, making it a desirable and important point.

There are many other towns which we have not had time to visit or get reliable information from, that are worthy of notice. Our object being simply to give our distant readers some information in relation to this country, by which they could understand something more of Oregon than we were able to learn of it before we migraved hither. The most of the localities above named we have visited, of the others we are indebted to some of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants for the information presented.

We would at all times be thankful to any one who will furnish us information in relation to this hitherto neglected country, and will cheerfully give the public the benefit of the same. It is our intention to follow up these investigations, and give

intention to follow up these investigations, and give publicity to all matters connected with Oregon,—its early history, resources, developements, chinate, productions, &c., to which we invite the peruval of our readers both at home and abroad.

We have received from a gentleman of considerable experience in Oregon, the following account of Piget's Sound:—

The communication with Puget's Sound is usually by water, from this place, in cances and boats, down the Willamute and Columbia to the Cowitz, which is considered the head of boat navigation. The landing is usually called the Cowitz Settlement or French France. The settlers are generally Canadians, who have served their time in the Hudson Bay Company's service. They have selected the most beautiful and fertile spoin foregon for agricultural pursuits, and have large heris of cattle, horses, hogs, &c. At this settlement there is a sew and grist mill. The Hudson Bay Company also, have an extensive farm. From Fort Vancouver, there is a pack trail for horses and cattle to this settlement, from which to New Market, 50 miles, at the head of Rud's Inlet, Paget's Sound, is a good wagon road, through extensive prairies, with strips of fir, cedar and ash umber, varying from a quarter to three miles in width. On this road you pass within a few yards of the Chucketes niver, on which are extensive prairies, after leaving the Chucketes, you pass through several stoney and gravel prairies, until within a few relationship of the constitution of the prairies of New Market, when the soil becomes very luxurient, and produces equal to any in Oregon.

Running through the town of New Market is a beautiful stream of water, known as De Schuis' river, passing over soild rock, with four waterfalls varying from twelve feet. to the last, which falls twenty feet into the sea. This water power is surpassed by none in Oregon, and surrounded by fir and cedar timber, of beautiful growth, for several miles on each side. It is estimated that the prairies on Puget's Sound abound with all kinds

quent streams of water and strings from the mountains with good mill seats. The California Indiana

towns in the terriery, with extensive water power, and immense quentities of the produce is Portland, fifteen the first town of the produce is Portland, fifteen miles from the produce is Portland, fifteen the undersigned, appointed by the President of the United States, Special Commissioners, with purpose rivers, situated on the west bank of the United States, Special Commissioners, with purpose rivers, situated on the west bank of the United States, Special Commissioners, with purpose rivers, situated and produce and friends in the various tribes of lacace and friendship with the various tribes of Indians in California, deem it proper in this way to announce their arrival in the country, and their intention to enter upon the important duties of their mission as early as the state of the weather and of the roads will admit of travelling. In the meantime, hearing of the difficulties which have recently existed, and are said still to exist, on the borders of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, as well as in other parts of the State, the commissioners appeal to their fellow-citizens, in such disturbed districts, to adopt and pursue towards the ladians a course of conduct marked by mildness, moderation, and forbearance—holding themselves wholly on the defensive, at least until time shall be afforded us to investigate, and if practicable, redress their grivances.

All good citizens and emigrants are interested u restoring to the frontier settlements the peaceful and amicable relations which once so happily exist

and affineause relations which once so happy years
ed between them and the Indians.

That in some of the difficulties which have recently occurred, the Indians have been the aggressors—that the whites have had much provecation to

by occurred the ladians have been the aggressors—that the whites have had much provident on justify the severity of their measures of retaliation, will not be denied; still, so for as our information extends, many lives have been sacrificed, and much ill freding expendered, unnecessarily.

The Indians of this country are represented as extremely ignorant, lazy and degraded; at the same time, generally harmless and praceable in their habits, indisposed to contriverse or war with the whites, until actually goaded to seek revenge for ir ornes inflicted upon them. For them many allowances should be made. Their very imbeculity, poverty and degradation, should, with enlightened and liberal white men, entitle them to commisseration and long forbestance.

They were the original owners and occupants of those beautiful valles and mountain ranges. Their lishing and hunting grounds, and acorn orchards, surrounding the graves of their fathers for many generations, were long inclaimed by others. Until the discovery of the golden treasures, contained in the mountain gorges and water courses of California, the white and red man lived together in peace and mutual security. Since that period, we are informed the logian has been by many con-

peace and mutual security. Since that period, we are informed the ladian has been by many considered and "rented as so intruder, as a common enemy of the whites, and in many matances shot down with as little compunction as a deer or an

down with as little compunction as a deer or an antelope.

As there is now no farther west to which they can be removed, the general government and the people of California appear to have left but one alternative in relation to these remnants of once numerous and preserved tribes, viz extermination or domestication. As the latter includes all proper measures for their protection and gradual improvement, and secures to the people of the State an element greatly needed in the developement of its resources, viz cheap labor—it is the one which we deem the part of wisdom to adopt, and if possible, consummate

sources, viz. cheap labor—it is the one which we deem the part of wisdom to adopt, and if possible, consummate.

It will be our earnest endeavor to quiet the difficulties which now exist, and afford to both whites and Indiens, throughout California, such protection of person and property as their good conduct may entitle them to.

It is essential to the character of the State, and indeed of the United States, as a civilized and Christian nation, that a stop should be put to the shedding of blood. It, hereafter, depredations are committed by the Indians, upon either the persons or property of the whites, and you will apprize us of the facts, we will use all proper exertion to bring the offenders to justice, by the military force of the United States, or otherwise.

If, on the other hand, an Indian or Indians shall be killed in your neighborhood by a white man or a body of white men, without the authority of law, we request that in like manner information may be sent to us. The shooting in cold blood, of a white man by an Indian, is murder, punishable by death. So likewise if an Indian be killed by a white mao, the crime is the same, the punishment should be the same, and the safety and security of every community demands that equal and exact justice be meted out to all alike. We design paying our respects to your governor and other public functionaries at San Jord, and hope to obtain from the property of the propert

posed duties Ere long, we shall hope to meet many of you in your respective neighborhoods, and avail our ourselves of your experience and advice

aveil our ourselves of your experience and advice in effecting the objects in view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

REDICK MCKER,

GEO. W. BARBOUR,

O. M. WOZENCRAFT.

San Francisco, Jan. 13, 1851.

P. S. So far as opportunities may serve, the Commissioners will feel obliged if intelligent miners, traders, &c., will take pains to explain the purport of this paper to the chiefs and head men of such tribes as they may meet.

The California Land Titles.

The California Land Titles.

A ACT TO ASCRITAIN AND SETTLE THE PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Be it enacted by the Sensie and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of ascertaining and settling private land claims in the State of California, a commission shall be, and is hereby constituted, which shall consist of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall

of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall continue for three years from the date of this act, unless sconer discontinued by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted. That a secretary, skilled in the Spanish and English languages, shall be appointed by the said commissioners, whose duty it shall be to act as interpreter, and to keep a record of the proceedings of the board in a bound book, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, on the termination of the commission.

mission.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such clerks, not to exceed five in number, as may be necessary, shall be appointed by the said commissioners.

clerks, not to exceed five in number, as may be necessary, shall be appointed by the said commissioners.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint an agent, learned in the law, and skilled in the Spanish and English languages, whose special duty it shall be to superintend the interests of the United States in the premises, to continue him in such agency as long as the public interest may, in the judgment of the President, require his continuance, and to allow him such compensation as the President shall deem reasonable. It shall be the duty of the said agent to attend the meetings of the board, to collect testimony in behalf of the United States, and to attend on all occasions when the claimant in any case before the board shall take depositions; and no deposition taken by, or in behalf of, any such claimant, shall be read in evidence in any case, whether before the commissioners or before the District or Supreme Court of the United States, unless notice of the time and place of taking the same shall have been given in writing to said agent, or to the district attorney of the proper district, so long before the time of taking the deposition as to enable him to be present at the time and place of taking the same; and like notice shall be given of the time and place of taking any deposition on the part of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the seid commissioners shall hold their sessions at such times and places as the President of the United States shall direct, of which they shall give due and public notice, and the marshal for his attendance upon the district in which the board is sitting, shall appoint a deputy, whose duty it shall be to attend upon the raid board, and who shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to the marshal for his attendance upon the district court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the sender commissioners, when sitting as a board, and each commissioner at his chambers, shall be

or any claimant or his counsel, to issue writs of subjects, demanding the attendance of a witness or witnesses before the said board, or any commis-

or any claimant or the action of a witness or wirnesses before the said board, or any commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That each and every person claiming lands in California, by virtue of any right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican government, shall present the same to the said commissioners when sitting as a board, together with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as the said claimant revies upon in support of such claim; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, when the case is ready for hearing, to proceed promptly to examine the same upon such evidence, and upon the evidence produced in behalf of the United States, and to decide upon the validity of the sun claim, and, within thirty days after such decision is rendered, to certify the same, with the reasons on which it is founded, to the district attorney of the United States in and for the district in which such decision shall be rendered.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That, in all cesses of the rejection or confirmation of any claim by the Board of Commissioners, it shall and may be lawful for the claimant or the District Attorney, in behalf of the United States, to present a petition to the District Court of the district in which the land claimed is situated, praying the said count to review the decision of the said commissioners, and to decide on the validity of such claim; and such petition, if presented by the claimant, shall set forth fully the nature of the claimants, and the names of the original and present claimants, and shall contain a deraignment of the claimant, shall set forth fully the nature of the Board of Commissioners, and of the documentary evidence and testimonly of the witnesses on which it was founded; and such petition, if presented by the District Attorney, in behalf of the United States, shall be accompanied by a transcript of the report of the Board of Cummissioners, and of the papers and evidence on which it was founded; and such petition, if presented by the District Att of Commissioners, and of the papers and evidence of which it was founded, and shall fully and distinctly set forth the grounds on which the said claim is alleged to be invalid; a copy of which petition, if the same shall be presented by a claimant, shall be served on the District Attorney of the United States; and, if presented in behalf of the United States, shall be served on the claimant or his attorney, and the party upon whom such service shall be made, shall be bound to answer the same within a time to be necertified by the Judge same within a time to be necertified by the Judge vice shall be made, shall be bound to answer the same within a time to be prescribed by the Judge of the District Court; and the answer of the claimant to such petition shall set forth fully the nature of the cislin, and the names of the original and present claimants, and shall contain a deraignment of the cislimant's title; and the answer of the District Attorney in behalf of the Unite! States shall fully and distinctly set forth the grounds on which the said claim is alleged to be invalid, copies of which answers shall be served upon the adverse party thirty days before the meeting of the court; and thereupon, at the first term of the court thereafter, the said case shall stand for trial, unless on cause shown the same shall be continued by the court.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted. That the dis-Sec 10. And be it further exacted. That the district court shall proceed to render judgment upon the pleadings and evidence in the case, and upon such further evidence as may be taken by order of the said court, and shall, on application of the party against whom judgment is rendered, grant an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on such security for costs in the district and Supreme Court, in case that judgment of the district court shall be affirmed, as the said court shall be affected that the court shall be astisfied that prescribe. And if the court shall be satisfied that the party desiring to appeal is unable to give such security, the appeal may be allowed without secu-rity.

Sec 11 Ard be it further enacted. That the

commissioners herein provided for, and the district and Supreme Courts, in acciding on the validity of any claim erought before them, under the provisions of this act, shall be governed by the treaty of Gusdalupe Hidaigo, the law of nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which he claim is derived, the reinciples of courts, and

ussges, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as they are applicable.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That, to entitle either party to a review of the proceedings and decision of the commissioners bereinbefore provided for, notice of the intention of such party to file a petition to the district court shall be entered on the journal or record of proceedings of the commissioners within sixty days after their decision on the claim has been made and notified to the parties; and such petition shall be filed in the district court within six months after such decision has been readered.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all lands, the claims to which have been finally re-

Sec 13. And be it further enacted. That all lands, the claims to which have been finally rejected by the commissioners in manner herein provided, or which shall be finally decided to be invalid by the District or Supreme Court, and all lands, the claims to which shall not have been prevalid by the District or Supreme Court, and all lands, the claims to which shall not have been presented to the said commissioners within two years after the date of this act, shall be deemed, held, and considered as part of the public domain of the United States; and for all claims finally confirmed by the said commissioners, or by the said District or Supreme Court, a patent shall issue to the claims ant, on his presenting to the General Land Office an authentic certificate of such confirmation, and a plat or survey of the said land, duly certified and approved by the Surveyor General of California, whose duty it shall be to cause all private claims which shall be finally confirmed, to be accurately surveyed, and to furnish plats of the same; and, in the location of the said claims, the said Surveyor General shall have the same cower and authority as are conferred on the register of the land office and receiver of the public monies of Louisiana, by the sixth section of the act "to create the office of Surveyor of the Public Lands for the State of Louisiana," approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one: Provided always, That if the title of the claimant to such lands shall be contested by any other person, it shall and may be lawful for such person to present a petition to the district judges of the United States for the district the reason of the same and states for the district the same and surveyor of the United States for the district the same and surveyor of the United States for the district the same and surveyor of the United States for the district the same and surveyor of the United States for the district the same and surveyor of the United States for the district the same and the united states for the district the same and surveyor of the United States for the district the same and the same and surveyor of the same and surveyor of the united States for the district the same and surveyor of the united States for the district the same and surveyor of the same and surveyor of the sa remain the funds are strapford, plainly and dis-

tiactly setting forth his title thereto, and praying the said judge to hear and determine the same; a copy of which petition shall be served upon the adverse party thirty days before the time appointed for hearing the same; And provided, further, That it shall and may be lawful for the district judge of the United States, upon the hearing of such petition, to grant an injunction to restrain the party at whose instance the claim to the said lands has been continued, from sueing out a patent for the same, until the title thereto shall have been finally decided; a copy of which order shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and thereupon no patent shall issue until such decision shall be made, or until sufficient time shall, in the opinion of said judge, have been allowed for obtaining the same; and thereafter the said injunction shall be dissolved.

See, 14. And be it further enacted. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any town lot, farm lot, or pasture lot, held under a grant from any corporation or town to which lands may have been granted, for the establishment of a town, by the Spanish or Mexican government, or the lawful authorities thereof, nor to any city, or town, or village lot, which city, town, or village existed on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six; but the claim for the same shall be presented by the corporate authorities of the said city, town, or village was originally granted to an individual, the claim shall be presented by or in the name of such individual, and the fact of the existence of the said city, town, or village, on the said seventh July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, being duly proved, shall be prima facte evidence of a grant to such corporate authorities of the said city, town, or village shall be inexistence of the said city, town, or village shall be in existence of the band city, town, or village shall be included and the said cotholers claim. And where any city, town, or village shall be removed the said cotholer

Interesting from the South Pacific THE RESO IN ES OF CHILE-THE MINING PROSPECTS— THE SUPPLY OF CHILE PLOUE FOR CALIFORNIA. & [From the Valparaiso Reporter Jan. 25.

As it is our avowed maxim to enquire into and support whatever measures may conduce toward the welfare of trade generally, and consequently the gradual beneficial advancement of this country, we have been for some time past solicitous to ascertain the real state of the forwithcoming harvest, considering as we do its greater or less abundance will in the same degree influence the means of the producer and consumer, and decide, whether his operations at home and abroad can be prosecuted

producer and consumer, and decide, whether his operations at home and abroad can be prosecuted with suitable advantage.

As the increase of our wealth depends mainly upon what the country can produce above its own consumption, and exchange the surplus with other foreign markets for profitable commodities, at the present period we certainly can felicitate this country, and state that at no time has Chile stood in such high crdit, and with prospects to coinnue so, provided her resources are fostered, and her capitalists and influential men will lead their aid to preserve and pursue the new advantages new rapidly opening to us.

The mining interests were never so flourishing, and the increased production of aliver and copper, during the past year, so clearly manifest this fact, that no demo, stration is required. Still, that these noble products may proceed in the same ratio of increase, it is indispensable that the first article of accessity (food) shall be obtainable at moderate rates, and encourage the speculator and operator, in every branch, to extend his transactions. These deas bring us back to the subject of the present harvest, which, we conceive, so materially governs, and must guide the success of the present year.

By correspondence with the agricultural districts of Chile, and verbal information obtained from residents and parties who have visited them, we believe we have acquired accurate information on the state of the wheat crop, and what is likely to

of Cane, and persies who have visited them, we believe we have acquired accurate information on the state of the wheat crop, and what is likely to be the product of this harvest. Some part of the crops to the northwerd of San Fernando are later this year than usual, and little has been housed; whilst those to the south are nearly all reaped, and the new grain is preparing to be sent to the points of deposit. The sowings have been larger this year than at any previous period, and although some parts towards the coast have been lostly the rains, or subsequently suffered by foggy weather, yet the whole is fully, if not more than, the average product of any previous year, and the grain which we have so far seen is of good quality.

rains, or subsequently suffered by foggy weather, yet the whole is fully, if not more than, the average product of any previous year, and the grain which we have so far seen is of good quality.

With such data before us, we are called to look into our prevent position, and how far it may possibly be affected by future operations.

The preduce of the province of Conception, in a great measure, supplies what is taken for export, and by the calculations of parties who are acquainted with the stocks of wheat now remaining from the growth of last year, it seems evident that, after sufficing local consumption, and delivering the flour contracted for California, no surplus will remain to be added to the product of the present harvest, when, at the same time last year, the stock of wheat at Conception was about 180,000 fanegas.

This circumstance will naturally beget the impression that we must experience a short supply of wheat to meet the demand of the present year, and that the price will be guided in proportion to the greater or less deficiency. Of this fact as doubt can be entertained, but when admitting the conclusion, we see the prudence of examining, to some extent, the transactions of the past year, combined with other details collected from persons extensively engoged in this branch of business: we thereby deduce that the exports of flour the last year have exceeded that of previous years about 200,600 bags, without taking into account that the supplies of wheat sent to Peru, have far surpassed the current consumption of that market, and that hey now hold sufficient for several months use.

During the severe winter months in Chile, the export of flour to foreign ports was nearly paralyzed, and consequently, by the absence of timely supplies, were severely felt, particularly in California; from which cause the price advanced for a short period to the excessive figure of 25 to 30 dollars per bag of 200 lbs., thus sho wing that great advantages were taken by speculators residing there, and engaged in the interio

nfer that during the months of December to the end

because, and by referring to the list of subsequent shipments made from Chile (not then arrived) we infer that during the months of December to the end of March this quantity will be augmented about 18,0000 bags, to which must be added the supplies from Australia. Orgon, and other parts, which are sufficient to meet requirements of their coast towns and the subset of the subset

that no country can produce the article at a cheapthat no country can produce the article at a cheaper rate, we recommend a prudent, steady course, as the best means by which a profitable and lasting trade can be secured. Viewing all other proceedings as tending to withdraw our relations with a new rising country, which has been brought into contact with us at such an interesting period, and when our natural productions require most impulse, we would suggest, that if the millers, and wheat growers were to consult their own interests, they would understand that the so much talked of California flour speculation will result in incalculable advantages, not only to themselves individually, but also to the country at large.

ally, but also to the country at large.

THE SILVER MINES OF COPIAPO.

[From the Valparalso Selghbor Jan 25]

Much has been said and written lately on the probability of the depreciation in the value of gold, in consequence of the immense quantities discovered in, and remitted from, California. We observed some time ago, that the English government had taken the alarm, and that the Directors of the Bank of England had met to take the subject into consideration. We do not pretend to be perfectly aw fast in matters of finance, and are consequently rather puzzled to distinguish betwixt two parties; one exclaiming that this excersive influx of gold will lower its value, and the other contending that its effect will be neutralized by the higher price which will, in consequence, be obtained for merchandize and labor. One thing seems certain, that the proportionate value of gold and silver teil not undergo much alteration, for whatever quantity of the former may be produced in California, Chile bids fair to export an egwisalent in the latter. We extract a few observations from an article in the Copiapo, which may be not unacceptable to such of our readers as are interested in the doings of that province.

In the mining district of Tres Puntas, 74 mines were being worked at the commencement of the past year, giving employment to 659 persons. The quantity of ores extracted was, in January, 554 cargas (mule loads of 12 arrobas). In December, the number of mines in work were 53, several having been abandoned, but these were affording employment to 629 men, and produced 985 cargas of ores. In Chanarelllo, the moet important mineral, the year opened with 75 mines, employing 1,094 mea, and produced in the first month 5,398 quintals of ores. The returns for the last month give 115 mines in work, 1,587 men, and a product of 5.339 quintals.

The district of San Antonio is the only one which shows a falling off, having produced 737 quintals at the beginning of the year, and only 408 artist close.

The amount imported of produce THE SILVER MINES OF COPIAPO

silver; 6 marcs of gold; 35,225 quintals bar copper; 25,818 quintals copper ores; 5,299 quintals allver ores.

The above items are quoted as skipments, the produce of this district, without reference to large quantities of various metals which have been shipped from Copispo, in transit.

It has often been prognosuicated that Galifornia, by means of her immense mineral weath and the enterprising spirit which prevails amongst the majority of the people who are flocking inther in such surprising numbers, is destined in a short space of time to become the most important of all the nations whose shores are washed by the waves of the Pacific If these predictions are verified in the result, the people of Chile will have only themselves to blame. Nature has done as much, and almost more, for Chile, than, perhaps, for any other country; she embraces within her limits every variety of climate and of soil requisite for the known products of the earth; and the treasures hidden within it recesses, though already proved to be immense, are altogether incalculable. It is an old axiom that the wealth and power of a nation consist in its commerce; and Chile possesses all the natural advantages for the attainment of both. The country is at present but thinly populated, but, by fostering and encouraging immigration to the Southby affording all possible factities for the extraction of her mineral wealth, and by the continuance of the exercise of a liberal and enlightened policy on the part of her rulers, she must eventually attain to a distinguished position amongst her sister nations. to a distinguished position amongst her

NARRETS.

Valcagasso, January 25 1851.—The market during the month has been exceedingly dull, and under an average, even considering that little business is anactipated in the months of December and January. Light summer goods on account of the unusually dull weather are selling clowly, and at no remunerating prices. Goods are abundant and no demand for them; and our stocks have been materially increased by the arrival o five cargoes from England and two trom the United States, during the month. This, in the absence of buyers for apport and conversly any demand for home consumption has given a downward tendency to prices. It is our duty to state facts, and we are not expected to speculate on the cause of this depression, but would simply secribe it to the presidential elections in Peru and the gathering in of the harvest in Chile. Our prospects for the future, however, are not so gloomy. Within the next month or two, buyers must lay in their stocks for the autumn trade; and as the siccitons are closed in Peru, we may expect buyers from thence, as also from Bolivia and Salta. Its further anticipated that as soon as the now debated fee transit is established with the Argentine provinces, that many dealers from Salts. Menders. San Juan and other parts will visit our market, as that saregards the extent of our lesiones nothing need be apprehended. So very few sales having taken place, our price current of course remains unalitered. We have noticed a few sales of ordinary prints, say 3,000 places at thom lo ris to \$2; and several lots of white shirtings about 250 000 yards, from 25 to 26 inches, from sexient of our business nothing need be apprehended to very few sales having taken place, our price current of course remains unaltered. We have noticed a few sales of ordinary prints, say 3,000 places at turn living, about 250 000 yards, from 25 to 35 in the first of \$2; and several lots of white shirtings, about 250 000 yards, from 25 to 35 in the first of to 95; o. The market for woollens is heavy and dull, and the few sales effected in baisers and bayatillar have been at a lower rate. Nothing has been done in American domestics, and the arrivals have amounted to 4000 bales during the mouth. Coffee is in demand, and may be quoted from \$10 to \$41; a few jots have arrived from Rio. and have been shipped by the corrugnees to California, without having been offered for sale in this market. Sugar is still looking up, and meets with a trady rale. Three cargoes with ordinary sugar from Santos, the bank kiverpoel, 20 000 arrobas, have been partly placed at 15 rk. The carges of the Dolores Ugarte, and the Keylevolida, Petuvina sugar, amounting to 40 000 arrobas, have been soid at the ollowing prices; refused, 17 ris; redonds, 13 ris; mesonwade, 11 ris. Crushed refused judging from the following values is firm, with an upward tendency since the sale of the cargo of the Index from Aswerp at 17 ris. 1 700 barrels to arrive from Hollandhave been rold at 18% ris, and 600 barrels here at 19 ris. Coale we keed 9 arrival during the month and the greater part has been sold at \$8, here in bond, and from \$10 to \$12 for the coast of Arioa. Judgice and Coquimbo. Lumber—1s looking up and some sorts are in demand, but having had no arrivale more scarce every lay, and we have no price has transpired. Iron—We hear of one sale at \$2, duty paid, and 13% ris, bond for Welsh. Saltwire, but and the property lay of the steem into the market, as yet, and that is accordy fit to be ground. The surplus stock has been sent of to California and Paru, leaving the month and more refused to the sa

Interesting from Central America EXTRACT PROM A PRIVATE LETTER SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, Feb. 16, 1861 The Navigation of the San Juan River-The Resources of Central America-The King of Mosquito, 4c., 4c.

I gather from your remarks, in your last, that you are entertaining a very erroneous opinion with respect to the relative position of this town to the interior of the country, as well as the present condition of the country, the manners, customs, and habits of the people. Just cast your eyes for a moment on the recently published map of the country. and you will discover the St. John's (San Juan) river, rusning ninety miles, until it reaches the lake. with a current varying from three to six knots per hour, and at some seasons of the year the water shoal to sixteen and eighteen inches of water in some parts of the river, tall of shifting quicks ands; and at about three miles from the junction with the lake, you will notice rapids, the most important of which are the Viego (old) and Muchaca (crushed), and you will form an idea of the difficulty attending the ascent of the river. The voyage to Grenads, a port on the lake, was performed in a species of boat styled bungay, manned by twelve men, and occupied from fourteen to twenty days, previous to the successful arrival of the steamer Director at Grenada; but now the majority of the bungay go no furthar than San Carlos, the town at the junction of the river with the lake, and thence take the passengers and briag them to this town.

The people are a picayune set of man—no enterwith a current varying from three to six knots per The people are a picayune set of men-no enter-

The people are a prayent set of him has been are completely under the influence of the Romish clergy, as indeed are the influence of the Romish clergy, as indeed are the influence of the Romish clergy, as indeed are the influence of the globe, sugar requiring to be planted only once in en years, tobacco but once in six years, the facest in the world. Pine-applea, oranges, and lemons, such as you never saw, grow spontaneously; but the people, with but few exceptions, are good for nothing. Business is very limited. My business relations are radiating throughout the country, the States of Nicarague and Costa Rica, Inch coast I beg to invite you to keep your eyes upou the State of Contral America. Costa Rica is the richest State of Central America. Costa Rica is the richest State of Central America. Costa Rica is the richest State of Central America. Costa Rica is the richest State of Central America. Costa Rica silver has a fixed value throughout Europe, and in your own Wall street the commerce of Costa Rica is, and always has been, in the hands of British merchants. Some British merchants are about sending a steam tug to navigate the —— river. The —— river is a branch fo the San Juan river, leading out of the latter at a point about twenty-eight miles from this town, and running about thirty-five miles into Costa Rica, and being almost as difficult of navigation as the San Juan river. Now that this port has become free, the exports and imports of the State of Costa Rica are expected to pass this port. Heretofore, they have entered the port of Salt Creek, a little Indian town about sixty miles to the southward of tha.

San Juan is situated just at the gates of Paradise, and it is destined to become a second Chagres, only more respectable, as the police regulations of this town are very strict and good. A public meeting has been held with reference to procaring a church and market house, &c. This town is ostensibly governed by George Fedrick Aguarus, King of all the Mosquitos, but it is really under the dominion of

government dispatched a special agent to this country to examine this title, and he returned and country to examine this title, and he returned and pronounced it, according to his opinion, good. Since then the British government have offered three thousand pounds sterling for the claim, which was rejected. Capt. Shepherd holds his claim by virtue of a purchase made by him many years ago of the Mosquito king.

We cannot send letters by the British mail from

We cannot send letters by the British mail from here with any assurance that they will be forwarded from Chagres.

In my next letter to you I will endeavor to forward you a plau of this town—we have St. Georges square, Quren Victoria square, &c., &c. H. L. S.

Our Curacoa Correspondence. CURACOA, Feb. 13, 1851 The Want of Good Hotels.

Knowing your valuable paper to have the widest circulation of any in the Union, you will confer a favor on the public generally, by giving the folwing an insertion.

There come to this island from the United States, every winter, a number of invalids, to escape the tempestuous weather of the North. When they arrive here, they cannot be accommodated There are here (so called) with suitable quarters. with suitable quarters. There are here (so called) two hotels, but seither of them are what would be called in the United States or Europe a four the rate. Now if this fact could induce some of our go-ahead Yankees to come here and establish a hotel, I feel assured it would be well patronized, not alone by the strangers, arriving here, but by the residents; it would also induce more travel to the island. It is but a few years past that an ice house was erected at the Island of St Thomas The former proprietor has retired with a fortune. Why could not the same be done here?

Hoping these few remarks may at least have a tendency to improve the hotels that are now here.

tendency to improve the hoicle that are now here, or induce some enterprising fellow to establish one,

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS AT THE SING SING PRISON —A TEW days ago, while Mrs Dodge, Maron of the Sing Sing female prison, was in the disharge of her duty, she was felled to the floor by a powerful blow given by one or the stout black emale convicte, who, it appears, deliberately went up behind Mrs. D. and struck her with the violence of a Herculean; and we are informed that the maron was considerably injured, and has since been under the medical treatment of a physician. It is appeared by the Inspectors that the desperate wench intended to take the life of Mrs. Dodge, and since he committed the outrage, she has been kept in close confinement, and otherwise punished according to the rules of the institution.

About the same time, Mr. John Purdy, one of the keepers in the men's prison, was struck to the back of his head with a beliet of wood, in the back of his head with a beliet of wood, in the back of his head with a beliet of wood, in the bands of a powerfule and athletic negre convict, who was sentenced to imprisonment, some time ago, for stabbing Mr. Thorn Many, residing in the village of Sing Sing. Mr. Purdy was badly, injured, and would have, no doest, been killed by the black rascal, had not the outrage been quickly observed by other attaches of the prison, who rushed to the assistance of the convict's victum, whom they saved from further violence by knocking the culprit down with a club. He saemed resolute and determined to carry out, his murderous design. The injured heaper was removed to his resistence, and the despersed shawered and ironed with a heavy chain and ball. These attempted assassinations have dermand the managers of this prison, who, we learn, have take a prompt measures to prevent a repetition of them.

Scene in the California Legislature.—In the Senate on the 29th of January, Mr. Green inquired if the committee appointed to confer with the postmaster had discharged its duties.

Mr. Tingley said that the committee called on the postmaster lay tright, but as he had a little fandango, he could not attend to their business.

Mr. Broderic's hoped that the Senator from Santa Clara would make no undue reflections; it was not a fandar go, for all the beauty, and taleat, and chite of the city were there.

Mr. Green said he would correct the gestleman The beauty were not all there, for he (Mr. Broderick) was not there. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tingley said that the talent were not all there, for Mr. Green and himself were got there. (Increased laughter.)